

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction to the research. It consists of background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background

People always try to communicate with their friends, family, and others in their daily life, so everyday people need to exchange many kinds of information from one and another. Moreover, communication works because the speaker and the hearer know and understand what they are talking about. Therefore, communication is impossible without shared knowledge and assumption between speakers and hearers. Furthermore, in exchanging many kinds of information usually people use explicit meaning (what is said is what it meant)

Sometimes people use implicit meaning in their communication, when people do that is it called implicature. According to Horn (2007), implicature is component of speaker meaning that constitutes of aspect of what is meant in the speaker's utterance without being part of what is said. Then, other interpretation of implicature is anything that is inferred from an utterance but what is not condition for the truth of the utterance. On the other hand, what is said is not necessary what is meant. Brown and Yule (1989:31) explain that the term implicature is by Grice (1975) to account what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. The language is often used contextual and interpretable.

On the other hand, it has implied or intended meaning. As a brief account how the term implicature is used in discourse analysis, Grice states in article “Logic and conversation” in the book of “ *The Discourse Reader*” edited by Adam and Nikolas (1996:67) the implicatures are pragmatic of meaning and have certain certifiable characteristics. They are partially divided from conventional or literally meaning of an utterance, produced in a specific context, which is shared by the speaker and the hearer.

The theory of implicature is the one particularly used to analyze word and utterance. In the book of “ *The Discourse Reader*” edited by Adam and Nikolas (1996:67) Grice divided implicature into conventional and conversational implicature. who further distinguished conversational implicature into generalized and particularized implicature. The difference between conventional and conversational is in conventional implicature don't need to be in conversation meanwhile conversational implicature must be in conversation to give implicit meaning. Furthermore, the generalized and particularized conversational implicature are distinguished by context, particularized needs special context to infer the meaning while generalized don't.

A study of implicature is always interesting to learn, where language (written or spoken language) and context are inseparable. In spoken language such as conversation, the language used is often contextual and inseparable, for example the conversation in the film made from the situations that happen in this time, and it can be interpreted.

Studying implicature can be applied both in spoken and written. In written, for example is conversation in film transcript. Film transcript is a set of utterance of dialogue that are transcribed into written text (Oxford University Press:2000)

One of movie entittles ” *The legend*” is a French-British crime thriller movie released in 2015. This film is adapted from John Pearson’s book “ *The Profession of Violence: The Rise and The Fall of the Kray Twins*”. This film tells about the rise and fall of the Kray twins (The London most notirious gangsters), Reggie and Ronnie Kray, The story began as brothers rise through the criminal underworld, Ronnie advances the family business with violence and intimidation while Reggie struggles to go legitimate for local girl Frances Shea. In and out of prison, Ronnie's unpredictable tendencies and the slow disintegration of Reggie's marriage threaten to bring the brothers' empire tumbling to the ground. This is about life of the gangster. This term that can produce so many of implicature.

This study focuses only on implicature used in *The Legend* Film . This study has relation to the previous research on the same field. Kustantini (2010) in her study entitled *Implicature Found in Epigraph of ChickenSoup for The Soul* focused on Implicature in epigraph of Chicken Soup for the Soul, the findings covering the formulated research question are as follows.The first, conventional implicature is used when the epigraph clearly understood The context was clear enough. The second, generalized conversational implicature is used when the information that is being conveyed is clear, brief and not ambiguous. The third, particularized conversational implicature is used in the epigraph of Chicken Soup

for the Soul Teens Talk Relationships when the writer did not give the clarity, brevity and sufficiency of information to readers

Aqromi (2010) in her study entitled *Implicature Used in Debate between Barack Obama and John McCain* focused on Implicature Found in debate between Barack Obama and John McCain, The result of this study reveals some findings covering the formulated research problems. First, the implicatures used in debate between Barack Obama and John McCain can be categorized as generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature is used when the information being conveyed is clear, brief, in chronological order and no context is required by the hearers to understand the information in the debate. In addition, indefinite article and scale of value word used by the speakers can make the hearers easy to understand the information. While particularized conversational implicature is used when the speakers do not give the clarity and sufficiency information to the hearers

Widyawati (2009) in her study entitled *implicature used by the main character on the movie entitled "The Memoirs of Geisha"* found There are two types of implicature that has been analyzed in the movie transcript of "Memoirs of a Geisha", they are conventional implicature and non conventional implicature, it is called as conversational implicature. Type of conversational implicature is divided into two kind, they are generalized implicature and particularized implicature. From seventeen utterances that has been selected, there are fifteen utterances that classified into conversational implicature and two utterances that classified into conventional

However, this research focuses on analyzing *The Legend's* movie Transcript using the theory that related with implicature. Practically, a speaker can give information through their utterances in which the information can appear literally or not. It means that it is needed to be interpreted more to get the intended meaning.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The problem in this research is sometimes there are utterances which cannot be interpreted easily in the *Legend* film because those utterances are implicit. Therefore, the deep interpretation is required to make those utterances understandable. By understanding Theory of implicature and how it occurs, it seems that misunderstanding in inferring the meaning of the utterance will be reduced.. The writer confines the problem of the research questions are ::

1. What kinds of implicature are found in *The Legend* film?
2. How does implicature occur in *The Legend* film?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, there are two objectives in this research, as follows:

1. Find out and describe the kind of implicatures used in *The Legend* film.
2. Give detailed explanation how are the implicatures express in *The Legend* film.

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to be beneficial theoretically and practically .

1. Theoretically, this research can be one of source of knowledge in linguistic studies and can be one of reference for the next researchers to conduct similar research about implicature.
2. Practically, this research gives readers understanding the knowledge about implicature and pragmatic. Then, how to understand implicatures express in the film.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid some misinterpretation of some key terms use in this study, the definitions of these terms are given:

1. Implicature : anything that is inferred from an utterance or words on the The Legend film. Based on a linguist, implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said (Laurence R. Horn, 2006: 03).
2. Conventional implicature : that is not so much based on the cooperative principle nor dependent on particular context for their interpretation (Brian Paltridge, 2000: 43).
3. Conversational implicature : refers to the inference of a hearer makes about a speaker's intended meaning that arise from their interpretation of the literal meaning of what is said (Brian Paltridge, 2000: 43).

4. Generalized implicature : no particular context is required in order to infer meaning (Brian Paltridge, 2000: 43)
5. Particularized implicature : speaker meaning is derived from the use of utterance with a particular context rather than from the utterance alone (Brian Paltridge, 2000: 43).

